

CAT - One Pager Report

Cape Cod 208 Plan Implementation - Mel Cote (OEP)

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Coakley Landfill Superfund Site - Melissag Taylor (OSRR)

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Eastern Long Island Sound (LIS) Dredged Material Disposal Site Designation (DMMP) - Mel Cote (OEP)

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Ft Devens Superfund Site - Anni Loughlin (OSRR)

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BACKGROUND: The site consists of approximately 9,400 acres located in the towns of Ayer, Shirley, Lancaster, and Harvard and was added to the NPL in 1989. Army has been undertaking cleanup at the site with EPA and MassDEP oversight.

Land has been transferred from Army to various parties, including multiple federal agencies. 2,700 acres was transferred or leased for redevelopment purposes; MassDevelopment is overseeing the Devens Regional Enterprise Zone ("Devens").

2016- PFAS, including PFOA/PFOS, has been detected in public supply wells serving Devens and Ayer. In March 2018, at MassDEP's suggestion, Devens and Ayer each took a public supply well offline due to presence of PFAS. Devens and Ayer have indicated that they don't have excess supply to address emergencies and must bring the impacted wells back online. Ayer authorized up to \$4.2 million to treat its impacted supply well.

STATUS OF WORK: Army conducted PFAS sampling as part of a Preliminary Assessment, Site Inspection, and annual monitoring. EPA requested that Army expedite a Remedial Investigation (RI) for Base-wide PFAS, and as of August 2018, Army is scoping the investigation of 14 separate Areas of Contamination where PFOA/PFOS exceed EPA's Lifetime Health Advisory.

Army has taken over the Towns' monitoring for PFAS, and is sampling 25-30 public/private drinking wells around the base boundary.

SENSITIVE ISSUES: Data shows that in the Commonwealth's Zone II Wellhead Protection Areas from where the Ayer and Devens public supply wells draw their water, the maximum levels of PFOA/PFOS in groundwater are 490 ppt and above 4,000 ppt, respectively. Outside of the wellhead protection areas, PFOA/PFOS has been detected up to 39,000 ppt.

EPA met Army and DOD representatives and corresponded extensively. Army agreed to expedite the Remedial Investigation (RI) and follow the Superfund process to a cleanup decision, if appropriate. Army anticipates submitting a draft RI Report in September 2019.

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

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The Town of Ayer, the Commissioner of MassDEP, and a citizens group have all sent letters to the RA requesting that EPA hold Army responsible to address PFAS.

PARTNERS: MassDEP, Devens and Ayer, PACE

Date	Milestone	Status
09/30/2018	BCT meeting/call to discuss work plan comments and field mobilization for Area 1 of 3.	Planned restricted
10/31/2018	9/14 Army began to submit unvalidated data from PFAS sampling at 25-30 private and public drinking water wells outside of the base boundary. EPA expects to continue to receive data through end of October.	Planned New restricted

GE-Housatonic Superfund Site - Bob Cianciarulo (OSRR)

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Granite Shore Power (GSP) Merrimack Station NPDES Permit - Damien Houlihan (OEP)

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Great Bay Estuary, NH - Jackie Leclair (OEP)

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Lake Champlain Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation - Maryjo Feuerbach (OEP)

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Lead in Drinking Water - Jane Downing (OEP)

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Mohawk Tannery Superfund Site - Melissag Taylor (OSRR)

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Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permitting - Thelma Murphy (OEP)

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Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) - Meghan Cassidy (OSRR)

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BACKGROUND: Region 1, along with EPA nationally, is working to address Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) across New England. PFAS are a group of Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CEC). Like all CECs, there is currently incomplete technical information available related to PFAS.

PFAS are used in a variety of products including cookware coatings (i.e., Teflon), firefighting foams, textiles, building materials and numerous consumer products. Pefluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) have been detected in a number of public water supplies, private wells and at contaminated sites across New England.

Since 2016, Region 1 states New Hampshire (NH) and Vermont (VT) have been addressing widespread PFAS contamination in their states. In the early phases of these efforts, Region 1 provided significant support to NH and VT as their capacity was far exceeded.

PFAS have been detected at a number of National Priorities List (NPL) sites in the Region. The Region continues to evaluate the presence of PFAS at NPL sites, as appropriate.

STATUS OF WORK: Region 1 continues to work with NH and VT, albeit on a smaller scale, to identify areas of potential PFAS impact and sources of PFAS. In 2018, the Region provided support to CT as they implemented their statewide strategy to sample priority areas of concern. EPA sampled and analyzed drinking water samples from Greenwich where contamination from an airport in nearby New York was of concern. The Region is also working with other Region 1 states in various capacities.

Ongoing work includes pre-remedial work focused on a number of potential PFAS sources. In addition, PFAS sampling is being performed at a number of National Priorities List (NPL) sites. Pursuant to current Office of Land and Emergency Management (OLEM) policy, the Region has consulted with HQ prior to each sampling effort at these NPL sites. The Region also continues to provide technical assistance, including sample collection, analytical support, etc. to states on an as needed basis.

After developing the capacity in 2016, Region 1's regional laboratory continues to perform Method 537 analysis. Analytical support is provided for regional and state programs as needed. In limited circumstances, other EPA regions have utilized the regional lab for Method 537 analysis. The Drinking Water Program and the regional lab are supporting VT with an investigation to better understand the fate and transport of PFOA in N. Bennington.

Several Region 1 states have reached out to various ORD organizations for potential support, including research, related to PFAS issues. Such issues include questions regarding "next generation" or short-chain replacement compounds and food chain impacts, to name a few.

In late 2017, the Region formed an EPA/New England States PFAS Working Group. The primary purpose of the group is to share information and consider resource requests/needs. Monthly conference calls are held to facilitate discussions and identify potential issues for elevation, as needed.

The EPA Cross-Agency Coordinating Committee, a committee of senior level managers from across the agency is leading the effort to address PFAS-related issues. Region 1’s Deb Szaro is a committee member. Region 1 staff are collaborating with HQ on various efforts to advance the Agency's PFAS Action Items and Management Plan.

SENSITIVE ISSUES: Limited toxicity information; additional EPA-approved analytical methods needed; enforcement limitations; resource implications; lack of remediation technologies; high level of interest from communities/media/elected officials.

Date	Milestone	Status
11/01/2018	The Drinking Water program (Marcel Belaval) is providing technical assistance to VT in support of the VT Division of Geology and Mineral Resources' work on PFOA fate and transport in Bennington, VT. The technical team is conducting an aquifer characterization which includes assessing groundwater/surface water interactions and determining groundwater discharge zones along the Walloomsac River in N. Bennington. As part of this work, OEME has loaned VT the Region's borehole camera and has provided associated training for its use. The aquifer characterization is ongoing and the borehole camera loan has been extended through Fall 2018. EPA's borehole camera has allowed VT DEC to characterize water-bearing fractures in PFOA-contaminated wells throughout the study area, adding valuable information to the aquifer characterization project.	In Progress restricted

Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant draft NPDES permit - Damien Houlihan (OEP)

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SIPs: Upcoming Actions - Ariel Garcia (OEP)

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Taunton River & Mt. Hope Bay (MA) Watershed - Ellen Weitzler (OEP)

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